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FARM FACTS

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PASTURE IMPROVEMENT HAS LEADING ROLL IN INCREASING MILK PRODUCTION



Better pastures are most important if dairymen are to reach their goal of higher milk production required by the nation's all-out war effort. This fact is proved both by the experience of dairy farmers and the work of agricultural experiment stations.

Better pastures bring higher milk production with relatively low feeding costs. Labor costs are lowered. Health of herds is better.

There are four important steps necessary for pasture improvement:

1. Select suitable, high-yielding pasture crops.
2. Proper management of grazing.
3. Apply sufficient fertilizer with regularity.
4. Fight weeds always.

Dairymen have found that it pays to grow such crops as alfalfa, brome grass, a mixture of soybeans and Sudan grass, sweet clover or winter rye in separate fields. Such fields then are pastured in rotation when they are at the best pasture stages.

Blue grass is recommended as an emergency pasture, but, due to higher yield, it appears probable that brome grass may replace blue grass. Winter rye has the advantage of being ready for use earlier than some of the other pasture crops. Sudan grass, due to its ability to withstand dry weather, is favored in some areas.

Proper fertilization of pasture crops not only increases the yield of forage, but produces crops of higher feeding value. Fertilizer requirements may vary from field to field, hence it is good practice to consult your county agent before mapping out a program of fertilizing.

MAKE YOUR FARM MACHINES LAST LONGER

It is always good economy to take care of farm machinery. With the nation's productive capacity working around the clock to defeat the Axis, proper care of machinery and tools becomes a patriotic duty. Here are some suggestions:

Store machinery in sheds. When storing the mowing machine, remove the sickle and grease it. Order new sections if any are broken or missing. Attend to the guards. Block up the mower and support the long tongue to keep it straight.

Clean the plows, grease the wearing parts or cover them with old crank-case oil. Sharpen the shares, and have some extra ones on hand. Remove, sharpen, and grease the cultivator shovels. Tighten or replace loose or defective parts of the frame.

Store the binder and combine canvases in a dry place safe from rats. Repair or replace torn or worn slots, and canvas straps. Give the sickle the same care given the mower. Grease and oil the knottier, straighten bent or sprung parts, and replace broken or worn parts.

Either drain water from the cooling system of tractors or add anti-freeze mixture. If tires contain water, add calcium chloride to prevent tire injury. Check the ignition system—

magneto, breaker points, wiring and plugs. Clean dirty plugs and space points. Adjust the carburetor to save fuel in winter operations, use good oil, and change it regularly. Check inlet and exhaust valve clearance.

Order repair parts at once!

BUY DEFENSE BONDS

We're in the war . . . every one of us.

In carrying on the war effort every man, woman and child has a part to play. Men in the armed forces will fight. Others of us will produce the things needed to win the war . . . or help civilian defense . . . or do whatever we are asked to do to help the cause.

And we *must* win. For, if we lose, we lose our homes, our savings, the opportunities for our children, our freedom.

No matter what else we, as individuals, are called upon to do, there is one duty that *all* can share . . . the purchase of Defense Bonds and Stamps. Every dime helps!



FARM FACTS

American Cotton Replaces Japanese Silk



—U. S. BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS PHOTOS

The Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has introduced a substitute material for silk stockings. The photographs above show the new stockings developed by the bureau. Development work has been going on for three years and, as a result, 150 different designs now are available. They are All Americans . . . American design . . . American cotton . . . American production. Attractive, aren't they?

SEED DEALERS HELP FARMER IN CHOOSING BEST SUITED CROPS

Seed dealers become one of the main cogs in the agricultural machine as defense demands greater farm production in 1942. Seed dealers are bulwarks against two farm production saboteurs—unsuited crops and noxious weeds.

The country's reliable seedsmen long have worked hand in hand with the United States Department of Agriculture and Agriculture Experimental Stations in giving each locality the varieties best suited to local climatic conditions. This is important to farmers for a variety of corn, for example, that is best for northern sections may be a poor producer farther south.

Noxious weeds cost farmers millions of dollars a year through reducing the yield and by lowering the quality of crops. The importance of war on weeds is recognized throughout the country and the most telling blow to these invaders of the fields comes from planting weed-free seeds.

When you buy from a reliable seedsman you take no chances. Seedsmen strictly follow seed labeling laws. Therefore, if you look at the tag you will know what kind of seed you are getting, how well it will germinate and you will notice that it is practically free from noxious weeds. "Over-the-fence" seed buying is poor practice. Patronizing unreliable seed peddlers is dangerous.

CAACKLES

Mandy married a worthless chap, who even refused to deliver the washing she took in. One day she was talking to a white woman about the shiftless man she had.

"Is he older than you, Mandy?" asked the lady.

"Yassum, dat old no 'count am twelve years dan Ah is."

"June married to December," sympathized the lady.

"No ma'am, it ain't dat. It am more like Labor Day married to April Fool."

DID YOU KNOW...

1. **DODDER, ALSO KNOWN AS LOVE-VINE AND STRANGLE WEED, IS A PARASITE FOUND EVERYWHERE THAT CLOVER AND ALFALFA ARE GROWN.**



2. **YOUNG DODDER, WHICH GROWS FROM SEED, LOOKS LIKE A PIECE OF YELLOWISH-RED HAIR, TWO TO FOUR INCHES LONG, WITH A KNOB ON ONE END.**



3. **YOUNG DODDER LOOKS FOR A HOST PLANT. IF IT FINDS ONE, IT ENTWINES ABOUT THE HOST. IF NO HOST IS HANDY, DODDER DIES.**



4. **HOW DODDER SUCKS ITS FOOD FROM HOST PLANT.**



5. **TO KILL SMALL PATCHES OF DODDER, CUT THE CROP, ALLOW TO DRY, COVER WITH STRAW OR OIL AND BURN. ON LARGE AREAS, CUT BEFORE DODDER SEEDS RIPEN AND FEED AS HAY IN THE FIELD. THERE ARE OTHER EFFECTIVE CONTROL METHODS WHICH YOUR COUNTY AGENT WILL BE GLAD TO EXPLAIN.**



THE BEST WAY TO CONTROL DODDER IS TO AVOID GETTING IT. THEREFORE IT IS WISE TO BUY CLEAN SEED FROM A RELIABLE SEEDSMAN.

FARM FACTS

POTATO SOUP

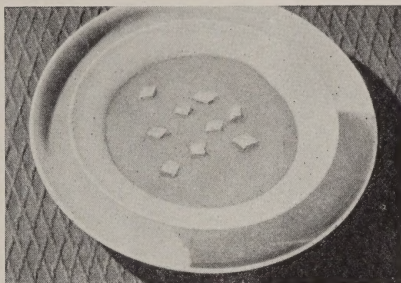
An Easy-to-Fix Main Lunch Dish For Cold Days

Potato soup is easy to prepare, economical and it hits the spot these cold days. Practically everything you need always will be on hand. Here's a recipe for a delicious main dish to serve at lunch some day soon:

POTATO SOUP

2 cups of hot rice or mashed potatoes	1½ teaspoons of salt
1 quart of milk	celery salt
2 slices of onion	pepper
3 tablespoons of butter	cayenne
2 tablespoons of flour	1 teaspoon of chopped parsley

Scald the milk with the onion; remove the onion and add the milk slowly to the potatoes. Melt the butter and add it to the dry ingredients, stirring until the mixture is well blended. Add this to the liquid mixture, stirring it constantly, and boil the soup for one minute. Strain



it if necessary; then add the parsley, and serve.

Suggested lunch or supper menu: Potato soup with whole-wheat croutons, scrambled eggs, celery and carrot strips, graham muffins, applesauce and oatmeal cookies, milk for the children and tea, coffee or milk for the adults.

EROSION IS DANGEROUS "FIFTH COLUMNIST"

Every time you see a muddy stream, you are looking upon the work of a dangerous "fifth columnist" who is stealing the soil — our greatest national asset. Every time you look upon a field scarred by deep gullies, you see erosion's destruction nearing completion for most of the top soil has washed away before gullies appear.

The problem of erosion can be solved only by long-range planning. It requires a lot of hard work, but most of the labor may be done during seasons when crops do not require attention.

Strip cropping is one of the most effective ways of preventing erosion. By this method, fields are arranged in long, narrow strips which follow the level of the land. Hence, even though a farm is hilly, the cultivated fields are nearly level. Often diversion terraces are needed to hold the soil during heavy rains and spring thaws.

Some fields that are subject to heavy erosion, should be used for permanent pasture. Gullies may be stopped by sodding during the early stages or by planting young locust trees after the damage is farther advanced.

BEMIS EROSIONET HELPS GROW GRASS AND PUT STOP TO RAVAGES OF EROSION

Erosionet, an open-mesh fabric developed by Bemis Bro. Bag Co. of St. Louis, Missouri, helps grass get a good start on slopes from which seeds are washed when rains come before the seed gets a stand. The material is used widely by farmers, landscape gardeners, highway departments and others.

Strands of the material act as tiny dams, retaining seeds and soil during rain storms. And, since the mesh is about a quarter-inch square, plenty of warm sunshine reaches the seeds to cause quicker and more

thorough germination. Material from which the fabric is made holds moisture to help seeds sprout.

The material is easy to apply. After grass is up, the fabric may be removed for future use or may be left to disintegrate. Your seedsman can give you full details on Bemis Erosionet.

A convenient food-preparation center in the kitchen has all the supplies and equipment used for commonly-cooked foods, and has a work center large enough and of the correct height for the worker.

Farm Facts for Your SCRAP BOOK

RATE OF SEEDING AND WEIGHT PER BUSHEL OF FARM CROPS

CROP	Rate of seeding per acre	Weight per bushel
Alfalfa.....	10-12 lbs.	60 lbs.
Barley.....	7-10 pecks	48 lbs.
Beans (field).....	2-5 pecks	60 lbs.
Beets.....	3-5 pecks	60 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	3-5 pecks	50 lbs.
Chufas.....	4-5 pecks	40 lbs.
Carrots.....	.....	50 lbs.
Clover, red.....	8-10 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, alsike.....	4-6 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, mammoth.....	8-10 lbs.	60 lbs.
Clover, sweet.....	10 lbs.	60 lbs.
Corn, broom.....	4-6 lbs.	45 lbs.
Corn, shelled.....	6-10 bu.	56 lbs.
Cotton.....	1-3 bu.	32 lbs.
Cowpeas.....	6-8 pks.	60 lbs.
Cucumbers.....	.....	48 lbs.
Emmer.....	8-10 pks.	40 lbs.
Grass, orchard.....	15-25 lbs.	14-24 lbs.
Grass, red top.....	10-15 lbs.	14-40 lbs.
Grass, timothy.....	4-10 lbs.	45 lbs.
Kafir (drills).....	3-6 lbs.	50-60 lbs.
Kafir (for fodder).....	10-12 lbs.	50-60 lbs.
Lespedeza.....	20-25 lbs.	25 lbs.
Millet, for hay.....	40-50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Millet, for seed.....	20-25 lbs.	50 lbs.
Milo.....	5 lbs.	50-60 lbs.
Oats.....	8-10 pks.	32 lbs.
Onion seed.....	5-8 lbs.	56 lbs.
Parsnips.....	.....	50 lbs.
Peanuts.....	.....	22 lbs.
Peas, alone.....	8-12 pks.	60 lbs.
Peas and Oats.....	6 pecks each	.....
Potatoes.....	10-15 bu.	60 lbs.
Potatoes, sweet.....	.....	50 lbs.
Rape, solid.....	5-8 lbs.	60 lbs.
Rye.....	6-8 pks.	56 lbs.
Sorghum.....	8-15 lbs.	50 lbs.
Soy beans, drill solid.....	6-8 pks.	60 lbs.
Soy beans, in rows.....	2-3 pks.	60 lbs.
Sudan Grass (drills).....	15-30 lbs.	.....
Sugar Beets.....	6-8 lbs.	.....
Tomatoes.....	.....	56 lbs.
Turnips.....	.....	55 lbs.
Wheat.....	6-8 pks.	60 lbs.

FARM FACTS

TIPS ON GETTING MORE WORK FROM ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Simeon Biggs Says:

Holloway Givens is circulating a petition against hard-surfacing Mill Creek highway because it will bring a lot of tourists through here, raise taxes by increasing the price of farm land and lead all the farmers to going in debt for trucks.

Holloway Givens was also against the new water works, the electric light plant, the court house, and every other public expense in the past twenty years except the redemption fund for the old Northern railroad bonds, most of which he'd got hold of at eight cents on the dollar after the promoters blew up and failed to build the



road.

I suppose if Holloway Givens gets into heaven he'll set up opposition to the highfaluting way the place is run, but if things turn out as I think they will in the case of Holloway Givens, he'll be likely to make things more comfortable where he is by leading a movement to cut down on the fuel consumption.

Substantially the same soil-building allowance rates will be in effect in 1942 as last year for farmers in the agricultural conservation program.

Automobile grease will usually come out of a garment when laundered if the spots have first been treated with carbon tetrachloride.

"How did the wedding come off?"

"Fine until the minister asked the bride if she would obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

"She replied, 'Do you think I'm crazy?' and the groom, who was in sort of a daze, replied, 'I do'."

PRINTING NOW EASILY WASHED OUT OF CLOTH BAGS

Haven't you often said: "I could make a nice garment from the cloth in this bag, if only the printing would wash out!"

Now the printing will wash out... easily and completely... if it is done with new Bemis Wash-Out Inks. We've washed all the ink out many times in our laboratory. And we would like you to see how

the ink disappears in the family wash. So we're making this free offer:

We will send you a high-quality dish towel printed like the front of a bag. If you will wash it in the family laundry and write us a short letter telling how well the inks come out, you may keep the towel.

FREE . . . large dish towel . . . MAIL COUPON

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.,
611 So. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.

I'll be glad to make the Bemis Wash-Out Ink Test and report result. Send the FREE dish towel.

NAME.....

POSTOFFICE.....

R. R. and BOX.....STATE.....

(Please print name and address)

With more than one-third of America's farms electrified, electric power has become one of the busiest of farm hands. Here are some tips on more efficient ways to use electricity:

Use one large lamp in place of several small ones whenever possible. A 100-watt bulb gives as much light, uses less current, and costs less than two 60-watt bulbs.

Place good reading lamps so that two persons can use one lamp at the same time.

Turn off all lights not in use. If a night light is necessary for children or in sick-rooms, try a tiny lamp which uses only a six or seven watt bulb.

Defrost the electric refrigerator regularly. Whenever the coating of frost on the unit becomes more than one-fourth inch thick, the refrigerator runs too much.

Check the refrigerator door to see that it fits tightly.

Do not crowd the refrigerator too full. Overloading keeps the cold air from circulating properly.

Do not keep the refrigerator door open any longer than necessary.

If you have an electric range, turn the current off a short time before the food is done.

Use flat-bottomed pans large enough to cover the units of an electric range.

When heating up an electric oven or roaster, use it to capacity but avoid overcrowding.

Be careful not to overload your electric washer.

If you have an individual water system, keep leaky faucets repaired, or the pump will run overtime.

Use all appliances according to manufacturers' instructions.

If the wiring in your home is old or there are too few outlets, have it checked by an electrician. Too small wires or overloading of a circuit will cut down on the efficiency of appliances and make operating cost higher.

States that lead in producing cheese are Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, New York and Oregon. Those that produce evaporated milk in the largest volume are Wisconsin, Ohio, California, Illinois, and New York.